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# The Kvening Star.

No. 14,592.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1899-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

# Review of National Affairs by the President.

### PROSPERITY EVERYWHERE

Recommendations in Regard to the Currency and Trusts.

OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Working of Plan of Government

in Island of Negros.

OTHER SUBJECTS TREATED

The President today transmitted his an-

are called to mourn with your countrymen have to be done in the future. It behooves the death of Vice-President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of means to meet the emergency when i November 21st last. His great soul now arises, and the best means are those which rests in eternal peace. His private life was are the most certain and economical. Those pure and elevated, while his public career now authorized have the virtue neither of was ever distinguished by large capacity. directness nor economy. We have already stainless integrity, and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Our receipts now lefty character, his devotion to duty, his equal our expenditures; deficient revenue honesty of purpose, and noble virtues re-

first regular session with the country in a versal good will among the people at home, with every government of the world. Our States. foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the our history. Our exports for 1899 alone exceeded by more than a billion dollars our imports and exports combined in 1879. The gold. imports per capita are 20 per cent less than in 1870, while the experts per capita are 58 per cent more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population, as well as to contribute to those

of the peoples of other nations. Exports of agricultural products \$784,776,142. Of manufactured products we exported in value \$339,592,146, being larger than any previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history were 1898 and 1899.

#### Receipts and Expenditures. Government receipts from all sources for

the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, including \$11,798,314.14, part payment of the Central Pacific Railroad indebtedness, aggrewere \$206,128,481.75, and those from internai revenue \$273,437,161.51.

For the fiscal year the expenditures were \$700,093,564.02, leaving a deficit of \$80,111,-650.67.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$640,958,112, and upon the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will aggregate \$600,958,112, leaving a surplus of \$40,000,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1800, the internal-revenue receipts were increas-

ed about \$100,000,000. The present gratifying strength of the Treasury is shown by the fact that on December 1, 1809, the available cash baiance was \$278,004,837.72, of which \$239,744,-905.36 was in gold coin and bullion. The conditions of confidence which prevail throughout the country have brought gold into more general use and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin. The strong position of the Treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the Secretary of the Treasury to take action under the provisions of section 3694, Revised Statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by \$13,413,389.91, and, as mentioned above, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately \$40,000,000 at the end of the year. Under such conditions it was deemed advisable and proper to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking-fund law, which for eight years has not been done because of deficiencies in the revenues. The Treasury Department therefore offered to purchase during November \$25,000,000 of the 5 per cent loan of 1904. or the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907, at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased during November was \$18,-408,600. The premium paid by the Government on such purchases was \$2,263,521 and the net saving in interest was about \$2,885,000. The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the Government to

#### 000,000 called for should be presented in the meantime for redemption. To Uphold the Gold Standard.

continue the offer to purchase bonds to

and including the 23d day of December,

instant, unless the remainder of the \$25,-

Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant-a larger employment for labor at higher wages-gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of agricultural products, cotton, corn, and wheat, calls for a larger volume of money supply. This is espestally noticeable at the crop-harvesting and crop-moving period.

In its earlier history the National Bank-

ing Act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could from time to time be nade. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which Government bonds command in the market, or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be the influences which

impair its public utility.

The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to this important matter with the view of ascertaining whether or not such easonable modifications can be made in the National Banking Act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that national banks be author ized to organize with a capital of \$25,000. I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard, and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts," the Secretary of the Treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require. and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government, but, on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continu ance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recog nizes as the best. The financial transac tions of the government are conducted upor a gold basis. We receive gold when we sel United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by author ity of the government. We are doing thes hual message to Congress. It is as follows: things with the means at hand. Happily To the Senate and House of Representa- at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has At the thrashold of your deliberations you been done in the past, however, and may us, therefore, to provide at once the bes eliminated one of the causes of our financia plight and embarrassment during the year

no longer create alarm. Let us remove the main with us as a priceless legacy and only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the Secretary of The Fifty-sixth Congress convenes in its the Treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and condition of unusual prosperity, of uniparity with each other, which is the re peatedly declared policy of the United

In this connection I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenhacks shall be redeeme upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for

#### A Merchant Marine.

The value of an American merchant marine to the extension of our commercial trade and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate action of the Congress. Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation when the products of our manufactories which shall give to the country maritime sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth.

The past year has recorded exceptions activity in our shipyards, and the promises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant. Advanced legislation for the gated \$610,982,004.35. Customs receipts protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the government and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequaled in our records or those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we omplacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world.

Last year American vessels transported a maller share of our exports and imports than during any former year in all our history, and the measure of our dependence upon foreigr shipping was painfully manifested to our people. Without any choice of our own, but from necessity, the Departments of the Government charged with military and naval operations in the East and West Indies had to obtain from foreign flags merchant vessels essential for those operations.

The other great nations have not hesitated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping as a factor in national defense and as one of the surest and speedlest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. Like vigilance and effort on our part cannot fail to improve our situation, which is regarded with humiliation at home and with surprise abroad. Even the seeming sacrifices, which at the beginning may be involved, will be

offset later by more than equivalent gains. The expense is as nothing compared to he advantage to be achieved. The re-esablishment of our merchant marine incolves in a large measure our continued industrial progress and the extension of our commercial triumphs. I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and up-build our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture; which, with the increase of our navy, mean more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to Ameri

#### can interests in every part of the world. The Subject of Trusts.

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition. limit production, and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the Congress.

The industrial commission, created by the act of the Congress of June 18, 1898, has been engaged in extended hearings upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed their investigation of this subject, and the conclusions and recommendations at which they may arrive are undeter-

The subject is one giving rise to many (Continued on Fourteenth Page.)

## READY TO GIVE UP AT THE WHITE HOUSE STRICT PARTY LINES

Consul Wildman,

of United States.

NEW YORK, December 5.-A special cablegram from Kong Kong to the Evening World says that Filipinos there announce that Aguinaldo is ready to surrender if Consul Wildman will receive him at

The dispatch adds that the Filipino junta at Hong Kong was in communication with Aguinaldo last week and advised him then to throw himself on the mercy of the United

GEN. HUGHES' ADVANCE IN PANAY. He Now Occupies Twenty Towns-Natives Coming In.

MANILA, December 5.-Gen. Hughes now occupies Santa Barbara and Cabutuan, sland of Panay, his lines extending thiry-five miles north of Iloilo. He has occuied twenty towns. The inhabitants are reurning with white flags, their fear of be Americans diminishing as they learn

that they will be well treated.

It is impossible to get the insurgents to fight. They are retreating to the mountains and no more organized resistance is expected. The artillery wagon mules are being used for packing. Water buffaloes are also being used for this purpose Gen. Hughes continues advancing north and preading his lines.

Otis' Report of Casualties.

Gen. Otis today reported the following ist of casualties not previously reported: Killed in action, Iioilo, Panay, November 21, Mort Fletcher, F, 18th Infantry; wounded in action, Iloilo, November 14, George D. Doble, C, 19th Infantry, abdomen, severe; skirmish, road to San Nicholas, November 19, 3d Cavalry, K., Joseph F. Mangold, leg, slight; John J. Falls, elbow, slight; Dennis Wood, back, slight; Rufus A. Jackson, leg, slight; A. R. A. Martin, buttock, slight; action, Imus, November 25, August Berg, F. 5th Artillery, shoulder, slight; action, vicinity Nosario, November 14, 13th Infantry, K. Albert Caplick, corporal, leg, slight; Charles White, abdomen, severe; L. John G. Fritz, arms, severe; B. Ulysses H. Gray, leg, slight; action, San Pedro, Magalang, Burton Witt, sergeant, H. 17th Infantry, thumb, slight, November 5: Claude M. Mansfield, K., 4th Cavalry, foot, slight, November 6.

Death of Major Armstrong. ere; skirmish, road to San Nicholas, No

Death of Major Armstrong. General Otis reports the death of Majo Frank C. Armstrong, surgeon of the 32d Infantry, at 5:40 p.m. yesterday at Manila of lymphatic leukaemia. Major Armstrong was a native of Kansas and served creditably as surgeon of the 21st Kansas Volunteer Infantry from May 14, 1898, until it was mustered out December 10 last. In the following July he was appointed sur-geon of the 32d Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of major, and accompanied that

#### regiment to the Philippines. PORTO RICAN COMMERCE.

#### Balance of Trade in Favor of Its Five Principal Ports.

The War Department made public today statement of exports and imports at the five principal ports at Porto Rico for the months of May, June and July, 1899. The report is important because it shows a balince of trade in favor of these ports of \$147,882. The total of imports into the ports named for the three months is \$2 -572,618. The exports during the same period were \$2,920,500.

There was exported to the United States luring the three months \$871,671 worth of merchandise, and there was imported from the United States \$973,545. There was ex-perted to France \$585,612, and imported therefrom \$71,067 worth. The exports to therefrom \$71,067 worth. The exports to Cuba amounted to \$476,685, while only \$2,841 worth of Cuban products were imported. The exports to Spain were \$397.133; imports from Spain, \$887,488, Exports to Italy, \$22,364. Exports to Germany, \$135,402; imports therefrom, \$278,379. Exports to Nova Scotla, \$58,863; imports therefrom, \$28,863; imports therefrom, \$136,669.

Exports to Austria, \$35,152; imports from that country, \$1,777. Exports to the United cdom, \$6,968; imports therefrom, \$414, The exports to Holland were wer \$6,322; imports from that country, \$9,000 The exports to Venezuela were \$5,074; imorts therefrom, \$4,491. Exports to Santo Domingo were \$4,195; imports therefrom, \$100. The exports to Denmark were \$3,714; mports from that country, \$7,486. Exports to Prince Edward's Island were \$3.652; im ports therefrom, none. Exports to St. Thomas (Danish W. I.) were \$3,396; imports therefrom, \$253. Exports to Bermuda were \$3,234; imports therefrom, none. Ex-ports to Belgium were \$2,000; imports from that country, \$1,963. The exports to Sweden and Norway were \$1,976; imports, none. The exports to Cuba consisted of \$333,000 worth of animals, \$120,000 worth of coffee and of miscellaneous articles amounting \$23,685. Total exports to Cuba, \$476,685.

#### HOUSE CURRENCY DEBATE.

#### Will Probably Not Be Opened Until Next Week.

It is now probable that the debate on the currency bill in the House will not commence until next week. The republican caucus tonight will consider the bill as framed by the caucus committee. No apparent opposition has developed to it on the republican side, and the caucus undoubtedly will adopt it as introduced yesterday. The leaders, however, are not disposed to rush its consideration in the House. They wish to allow the members the remainder of the week for the study of the bill and report and the preparation of speeches. It is probable that the whole of next week will be allowed for the debate. The considera-tion of the bill will be under a special order from the committee on rules which will provide for a vote at a specified hour on the

closing day of the debate.

The Senate finance bill made public yesterday was well received by the republicar members of the House who framed the House bill. Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, who House bill. Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, who introduced the House bill, said that little he said, the bills proceeded substantially on the same lines, the differences being those of phraseology. Mr. Overstreet expressed the belief that these differences could read ily be adjusted in a conference committee. The Michigan republican delegation in the House of Representatives held a caucus today and unanimously decided to support the House currency bill.

#### Deaths in Cuba.

General Brooke reports the deaths of Albert Chase, Company E, 7th Cavalry, at Pinar del Rio of peritonitis, and Robert Arnott, I, 1st Infantry, at Guanajay of pul-

Aguinaldo Willing to Surrender to Reception of Congressional Com- Small Republican Majority in the

STATEMENT BY HONG KONG JUNTA DISPATCH OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE SHOWN IN THE ADOPTION OF RULES

by the Cabinet.

GENERAL BUGHES IN PANAY GENERAL WOOD A CALLER WILL AVOID RESPONSIBILITY

Before 11 o'clock this morning the committee appointed by Congress to notify President McKinley that Congress is in session reached the White House. The emmittee consisted of Senators Jones and Platt of Connecticut, and Representatives Payne, Cannon and Richardson. The notification did not differ from that which is given at every session of Congress. The committee simply informed the President that Congress was in session and ready to receive any message he might have to communicate. The President answered briefly that he would communicate with Congress. Less than an hour afterward Assistant Secretary Pruden was on his way to the Capitol with the President's message. Maj. Pruden left the White House much earlier than in former years with the message. He was accompanied by Warren S Young, for many years the executive

Senators Cullom, Carter, Chandler, Forsenators Cultom. Carrer, Chandler, For-aker, Stewart and Lodge, and Representa-tives Kerr. Lybrand, Southard, Sherman and Hopkins were among the visitors at the White House prior to the cabinet meeting this morning

#### Senator Stewart on Roberts.

Talking of the case of Representative Roberts of Utah, Senator Stewart said that Mr. Roberts was being punished for an alleged crime which had not been proven. "It is a pretty dangerous precedent to turn a man out of a legislative body on the ground that his morals may be bad," said the senator. "On this ground other ex-pulsions might be attempted and carried

Gen. Leonard Wood was at the White House this morning. His visit was social. He is remaining in Washington to receive orders from Secretary Root as to matters on the eastern end of the Island of Cuba. It is thought to be the intention of Congress to recommend that Gen. Wood be given a substantial reward when the army is again reorganized and becomes permais again reorganized and becomes perma-nent. Gen, Wood will remain in the line, as heretofore stated.

#### Discussing Porto Rico.

The cabinet meeting today was largely devoted to a discussion of the financial conditions in Porte Rice. A petition was recently received by Secretary Gage from prominent business men in the island calling attention to the great fluctuations in the price of the Spanish peso, which is yet the money of he island. At times, when the island is shipping its products, which principally comes to the United States. American money is quite plentiful and the conlarge value of the peso is correspondexchange value of the ingly high. At such times the peso is worth 62 cents in American money. It frequently happens, however, that the exchange value drops to 58 cents and even lower. The petitioners ask this government to take such measures as will establish a more uniform value for the peso and thus protect the best interests of all concerned. It is said that there are only about \$5,500,-

000 of these pesos in existence on the island. While this amount is sufficient to disturb the financial situation of the island, yet, it is claimed, it is not in the power of the executive department of the government to afford any relief. Indeed, no remedy can be applied, except through Congress, and the character of this remedy, it is said, will depend largely upon the relation which Porto Rico is to sustain to this country. is claimed, it is not in the power of the

The attention of Congress will likely be called to this matter when the subject of future government for Porto Rico is under discussion, and it is not improbable that relief will be afforded. If Porto Rico is declared to be a territory of the United States and is to have a territorial form of governtired and American money substituted in their place. The silver pesos will be minted and turned into silver of minor coinage. Secretary Root remained with the President some time after the cabinet session iscussing war matters.

#### ORDERED FROM CUBA.

#### Reduction of the Military Force There to Begin at Once.

Formal orders were issued from the War Department today to give effect to the recently announced decision of Secretary Root to reduce the force of United States troops in Cuba, as suggested by Gen. Wood. The headquarters and eight companies of the 15th Infantry, now in Santiago and Puerto Principe provinces, Cuba, are ordered home. Of these the headquarters and four companies go to Plattsburg barracks, and the remaining battalion to Governor's Island, N. Y. The latter will relieve the present battery of the 5th Artillery, at present stationed at Governor's Island, making it available for service at some other point on the coast.

One squadron of the 8th Cavalry, also stationed at Puerto Principe, is ordered to Fort Riley, Kan. This will leave eight troops of the 8th Cavairy in Santiago and one squadron of the 10th Cavalry, the ter being ordered to Texas, from which state they were originally drawn. They will relieve three troops of the 9th Cavalry now in Texas, who, in turn, will be sent back to the Department of Colorado, to back to the Department such points as may be designated by the commanding general of that department. One company of the 7th Infantry, now at Plattsburg barracks, is ordered to Fort Wayne, near Detroit, Mich. This is the leadquarters of that regiment, and it is the intention to gradually concentrate there the various detachments of the 7th now scattered over the United States.

#### HOUSE DISTRICT COMMITTEE. Former Members Will Probably Be Reappointed.

With the exception of Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, who will not serve, the old members of the House District committee, who were re-elected to Congress will probably be reappointed in the committee. Mr. Babcock, as stated heretofore in The Star, will be appointed chairman. It is understood that there are numerous

applications for membership on the comintroduced the House bill, and that fittle difficulty was anticipated in reconciling the two measures. The bonding feature of the Senate bill was the chief point of difference from the House bill, and beyond this, tees. An effort will be made to provide the District committee with a more commodious

room. The present quarters are entirely in adequate. Frequent hearings are held be fore the committee, necessitating the presence of citizens in numbers, and upon such occasions the room is found to be too Reappointed the Deputy.

Peirce of Michigan to be deputy sergeant-

House Will Compel This.

Advised to Throw Himself on Mercy | Porto Rico's Currency Discussed | Minority Will Pursue a Policy of Opposition.

One thing manifest on the assembling of Congress is that party lines are going to be drawn closer than for some years past. The margin of the two parties in the House is close and the realization of this compels a compact organization. The minority feel that by reason of the small republican majority they may hope to be able to accomplish something from time to time by acting in perfect harmony. The majority feel that their slender control upon affairs must necessitate their standing closely together.

Adoption of the Rules. This was recognized in the immediate adoption of the Reed rules. During the summer there was a great deal of talk of the amendment of these rules in a way to give greater latitude to the individual members and to curtail the power of the Speaker to control legislation and the conduct of the House. Mr. Hepburn of lowa, who managed Gen. Henderson's campaign for the speakership during its earlier stages. when management was necessary, was the leader of the movement for the amendment of the rules. During all of last Congress he was dissatisfied with the rules as they he was dissatisfied with the rules as they were, and after the adjournment declared his purpose to amend them if he could secure sufficient support from both or either party. Mr. Hepburn was in Washington a great deal of the recess, and in several interviews declared his hostility to those features of the rules which placed almost autocratic power in the hands of the Speaker. He took casion whenever the opportunity He took occasion whenever the opportunity was afforded to solicit the support of mem-bers of the minority for his plan of reform, declaring that it was through a non-partisan effort only that it could be accomplished. Even after the retirement of other candidates had insured the election of Gen. Henderson, his colleague, he continued his

#### efforts in this direction. Closeness of Party Lines.

The fact that he abandoned his opposition o the adoption of the Reed rules and oted for their adoption on the first day of the session of Congress is an evidence of the closeness with which party lines are drawn. Heretofore considerable time has been taken for the consideration of the needs of the House before permanent rules were adopted, and the adoption of the rules of a former House have at first been rules of a former House have at first been temporary. A departure was made from the custom in this case because it was realized that the republican majority, standing by the administration in everything, would have to encounter the opposition of a strong and, for once, practically united minority. The eagerness of the contest for the minority leadership was because of the importance attached by the democrats to an organization which would democrats to an organization which would be harmonious, and it is evident from the course of the minority on the first day of the session that they intend to hold together, sinking their personal differences in a common attitude of antagonism to-ward the general policy of the administration As far as anything can be indicated thus early at the opening of the session, it is apparent that the democrats intend to adopt their time-sanctioned policy of oppowithout assuming the responsibili-

#### Plan of the Minority.

Their plan will be to assume no responsi bility, but, yielding everything to the power protest and criticism. Their course in the Roberts case is indicative of this, since they will not oppose the conclusion arrived at, it being in response to a popular dethe method adopted in arriving at this conclusion.

In like manner their opposition to the doption of the Reed rules was formal and perfunctory, and they have no regret at being placed in a condition of helplessness by these rules so long as they can place the burden of all action upon the slender republican majority and themselves escape With reference to all legislation their at

titude will be much the same. Recognizing that the existing conditions will necessitate considerable increase of appropriation they will be in an attitude to criticise bu powerless to curtail expenditures. They will also be relieved of the responsibility for legislation with reference to the Philippines and other of our new possessions and in an attitude of helplessness to pre vent and criticise whatever may without the responsibility of the initiative in any instance.

#### Hide Behind the Rules.

With reference to the trusts they will be in an attitude where they may declare that comething should be done, without being compelled to take the responsibility of foraulating legislation. They can always hide behind the rules of the House, which render them helpless.

They are not disturbed by the prospect of financial legislation, which they will simply criticise and hold the majority responsible for, without being compelled to disclose any differences of opinion which exist with in their own line.

Occupying this negative position, they can make their own organization compact while the republicans will be compelled haracter of opposition to smother all their lifferences and act together regardless of divergency of opinion in different sections represented by that party. Under such circumstances party lines may

be expected to be drawn more closely in this Congress than in any other for many years past.

#### LEPROSY IN GUAM.

#### Lieut. Commander Cottman's Report on the Subject.

Lieut. Commander Cottman, who recently paid a visit to the Island of Guam in the collier Brutus, has made a report to the Navy Department, referring to the existence of leprosy in the island and the steps being taken to eradicate it. In his opinion, immunity from the loathsome disease, so far as the island is concerned, cannot be completely secured until all those affected with it have been properly isolated. According to his report, the natives appear to be entirely indifferent to the disease, and are apparently ignorant of the great danger of personal association with the afflicted persons, in many cases living in the same ouses with them.

#### GOUBET'S BOAT A SUCCESS.

#### submarine Craft Remained Under Water for Five Hours.

A special cable to the New York Herald rom Paris, Monday, says: The Petit Provencal publishes details of recent experiments at Toulon, which apparently prove Col. Casson, the new sergeant-at-arms of the submarine Goubet boat a success from the House, has assumed the duties of his every point of view. office. Today he reappointed Col. E. S.

the greatest ease. Capt. Le Pord super- tutions of the city.

#### intended the trials of the habitability of the Goubet when submerged.

Carrying a crew of three, the submarine boat plunged down five meters (16.4 feet) below the surface. Its situation was marked by a little India rubber buoy. The Goubet remained submerged for five hours. Upon arriving at the surface the crew was well and had suffered no inconvenience. Yesterday another trial was made. The Goubet, preceded by a launch to give warn ing, crossed the roadstead with its dome

ing, crossed the roadstead with its dome twenty-five centimeters (9.8 inches) below water. It also made two instantaneous descents, traveling under water fifty-six meters (61.2 yards) during each one.

In spite of a heavy swell the submarine boat gave evidence of remarkable stability. Finally, near Fort Eguillette, the Goubet again disappeared under the surface and remained hidden for twenty minutes. It was impossible for those following the experiments in the accompanying launch to discover the Goubet's whereabouts until she appeared again on the surface.

#### GOMEZ AND LACRET EMBRACE. Spectacular Reconciliation Take

Place Between Cuban Leaders. A dispatch from Havana yesterday say At a meeting of the Emiliano Nunez Club oday, attended by Gen. Maximo Gomez. Gen. Agramonte, Gen. Lacret, the Marquis of Santa Lucia and other revolutionists, Senor Sarrainz said:

"This day should be halled by all as a andmark, for the famous heroes of the revolution are united and the dissenting nurmurs of the people are fading away. All Cubans are joining in the union of hearts. I drink to this day, which has united Gomez and Cieneros."

united Gomez and Cieneros."

Gen. Gomez said: "They are mistaken who think that enmity exists between the Cuban revolutionists and myself. The only difference has been one of opinion. I shall not now discuss who was right and who was wrong, but I will say that the differences never were capable of preventing us from uniting in the service of Cuba if the cause of independence had demanded our aid. I am always ready to embrace Lacret and Santa Lucia for the good of Cuba."

As he said this Gen. Gomez advanced to Gen. Lacret and the other generals, and, with tears streaming down his checks, embraced them amid the cheers of the spectators.

#### A SAD CASE.

#### An Old Soldier Looking After a Pen-

There was a sad case at the pension office today. Broken in health, a helpless ripple and paralyzed in speech, John Caire presented himself at the office of the commissioner. He was just from the Soldiers' Home at Hampton on a nine days' furlough en route to Boston. The man was absolutely helpless when he presented himself at the pension office, and it was only with the greatest difficulty he made himself under-

stood.

It so happened that Representative Fitzgerald of Boston dropped in during the old
soldier's presence, and when he heard the
man wanted to go to Boston he interested
himself in the case. He found, after patient inquiry, the man was not a constituent of his, although a native of Massachusetts. It was learned the old soldier was without funds; that the authorities of the Home at Hampton had permitted him to leave with but \$6, and that he was in search of an increased pension claim. Representative Fitzgerald promised to look after the pension case and paid the old soldler's fare back to Hampton. He expressed himself very forcibly on the officials of the Home in permitting the man to leave, and said he osed to investigate the matter. One the inspectors of the Home nappened in at the time, and he also thought it passing strange that the man should have been permitted to leave. It is understood an it vestigation of the matter will surely to

#### MEASURES INTRODUCED TODAY Bills and Joint Resolutions Offered

in the House.

Among the joint resolutions introduced in he House today were those of Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan, for a pan-American conference to consider arbitration; inquiring of the Secretary of of the majority, to content themselves with State as to German adulteration of wines and German discrimination against American beef, fruit and horses; providing for a reciprocity commission; and calling for in formation as to the non-building of naval

vessels on the great lakes.

Mr. Burton of Ohio also introduced a joint resolution for the abrogation of the treaty of 1817 with Great Britain so far as it restricted the building of warships on he great lakes.

Other joint resolutions are: By Mr. Ketchum of New York, for a constitutional amendment against church or ecclesiastical appropriations by states; by Mr. Stephens of Texas, constitutional amendment au-thorizing an income tax; by Mr. Corliss of Michigan, for the election of representatives for four years; by Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts, constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to limit the hours of labor in states.

Among the bills introduced are those

Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania authorizing the construction of the League Island navy yard dry dock, Philadelphia, of stone in-stead of wood, with a limit of cost of \$1,100,000; by Mr. Sulzer of New York, extending the time for building the East river bridge to January 1, 1905; by Mr. Elliott, or an investigation of the cause of yellow fever.

#### Naval Orders.

Lieut. Commander W. D. Rose has been detached from duty on the Indiana and or dered to the Washington navy yard for ordnance instruction. Capt. E. White has been ordered to Mare

Island December 12 to be examined for retirement. Lieut, F. J. Schell will be detached from he Naval Academy December 26 and is ordered to the Scindia January 2 for line luty at the Asiatic station.

Lieut. W. A. Moffett will report on the Monongahela on the expiration of his sick Ensign A. W. Prossy has been ordered from the Resolute to duty at Mare Island and later to the Scindia for duty on Asiatic station.

#### Lieut. R. C. Moody has been detached rom the Resolute to line duties on the Massachusetts December 9. Philip W. Delano was appointed assistant paymaster in the navy December 1.

Naval Movements.

A telegram was received at the Navy De-

partment this morning saying that Admiral Schley's figship, Chicago, left St. Lucia yesterday for Bahia, Brazil, where she is due on the 15th instant The cruiser Adams has gone from San Francisco to the Mare Island navy yard.

#### The Transport Victoria. The quartermaster general received

telegram this morning announcing the arrival of the animal transport Victoria at San Francisco from Seattle. The vessel will be inspected and if found all right will be sent to Manila with a cargo of horses and mules. The Victoria recently started out from Seattle by the northern route and was caught in a severe storm off Cape Flat tery and compelled to return to port, with almost her entire cargo of animals killed or disabled by their rough experience at

#### Unnsually Fine Floral Display. Mr. J. H. Hollingsworth, who has had

charge of the floral display at the opening of Congress for the past three Congresses pronounces that made yesterday as the finest ever seen in the lobby of the House. It threaded its way through a swarm of tugs, steamers and boats in the port with tugs, steamers and boats in the port with

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## Anti-Roberts Resolution Before the House,

## SOME TALK OF AMENDMENT

Discussion to Take Up the Afternoon.

#### BOTH HOUSES HEAR THE MESSAGE

Announcement of Senator-Elect

Hayward's Death.

ALJOURNMENT OF SENATE

The issue over Mr. Roberts of Utah again attracted large crowds to the House of Representatives today, as the purpose was to take up the case immediately after the President's message had been received. It developed that Mr. Roberts' name was not on the official roll call of the House, so that in case of a vote or other action by the House he would not be a participant This was in accord with all precedents, as the roll is made up of those members who have been sworn in and have thus consummated their rights to membership. Representative Richardson, the democratic floor leader, said that no exception could

be taken to this procedure. Mr. Roberts reached the House about 11 clock, and was the center of observation as he took the seat temporarily occupied by him. He expressed himself as satisfied that none of his rights had been prejudiced by standing aside yesterday, as this was merely in deference to members to permit them to organize. He had prepared no manuscript speech, but was desirous, if opportunity offered, of being heard. He were a close-fitting Prince Albert

coat. He moved around through the throng on the floor rather aimlessly. Just before the House convened he took the seat he selected yesterday on the extreme right of the democratic side, in what is known as the "Cherokee strip." No arrangements as to the time to be made available for debate upon the resolution had been reached before the House assembled.

The galleries of the House were almost as crowded as yesterday. The reading of the President's message, usually a great attraction, was completely overshadowed by the universal interest in the disposition of the case of the Mormon representative from Utah. The fact that three-fourths of the spectators in the galleries were women



was particularly noticeable, and was a decided indication of the interest of the fair sex in the result.

At 12 o'clock Speaker Henderson called the members to order. All arose in their places, Mr. Roberts included, and stood with bowed heads while the chaplain de livered his invocation. After the reading of the fournal had been concluded, Mr. Cannen, from the committee appointed yesterday to wait on the President, reported that the President would communicate in writing. Immediately thereafter Maj. Pruden, the President's executive clerk, announced the message, and it was at once laid before the House. The members listened atten-

#### tively to the reading. Listening to the Message.

The reading of the message consumed two and one-half hours. There were no demonstrations throughout the reading, but at the conclusion the republicans gave it a hearty round of applause. Mr. Payne (N. Y.), the floor leader

of the majority, immediately moved that the message be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered printed. Mr. Grow (Pa.) expressed a desire

to debate the message, but this was de-clared out of order. The Speaker then laid before the House Mr. Taylor's resolution to refer the Rob-erts case in accordance with the agreement of yesterday. Mr. Richardson, the democratic leader gave notice of a substitute he should offer. His resolution provided that Mr. Roberts

His resolution provided that Mr. Roberts should be sworn in pending an investigation of his case, which should be made by the committee on judiciary.

It is expected that all the afternoon will be consumed in discussion after the reading of the message before a vote is reached on the Taylor resolution for a committee to consider the Roberts case.

It is charged by the supporters of Mr. Roterts that a number of polygamists against whom the charge of violation of the anti-polygamy law were made in pro-test against their appointment have been appointed to federal positions in Utah by